

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Red-capped Robin near Peel Inlet.—The Red-capped Robin (*Petroeca goodenovii*) is a rather uncommon autumn visitor to the forested area of the South-west and the known records from the neighbourhood of Perth have been summarised in my *Birds of the Swan River District* (1948, p. 38). Few observations have been made south of this district and therefore it is of interest to put on record the observation of a male bird in a paperbark swamp between Lake Mealup and the south shore of Peel Inlet on May 14, 1949. The bird was very wary and apparently on the move, as I obtained only one view of it and my companion, Mr. T. M. Smith, of Coolup, caught a second glimpse after a prolonged stalk, and saw an additional bird.

—D. L. SERVENTY, Nedlands.

Crested Terns and Silver Gulls nesting at Green Island, Rottneest.—On December 29, 1948 I visited Green Island, an islet connected to the south shore of Rottneest Island by a reef, over which one can wade at low tide. There I found a colony of Crested Terns, nesting in a compact group. The nesting season was apparently almost over as only about a dozen young birds not yet able to fly but able to run quite quickly, were on the island. The tern colony had had a high mortality rate as I found 31 dead young fledglings, no doubt killed by human agency, as all appeared to have been squashed. There were also three dead adult terns. All these appeared to have been dead for quite a while as they were dried out. About 70 adult Crested Terns were present on the islet.

In the Silver Gull colony only two nests contained eggs, one two eggs and the other one. Seven fledglings, not yet able to fly, were seen and there were about 50-60 vacant nests. Approximately 40 adult Silver Gulls were counted.

—DON REID, Wembley.

Discovery of *Nototherium* Remains at Gingin.—On May 1, 1949 a party from the Geology Department, University of Western Australia, while searching for marine Cretaceous fossils in the strata exposed in McIntyre's Gully, Gingin, located a portion of a large mammalian lower jaw containing two molars. The large size of these teeth and their shape and character, led to the belief that it was a jaw fragment of an extinct giant marsupial, either *Diprotodon* or *Nototherium*.

The specimen was handed to Mr. L. Glauert (Curator of the Western Australian Museum), who identified it as an incomplete left lower jaw of *Nototherium mitchelli* Owen, representing an adult with the last molar showing signs of wear. He added: "It is of interest to record that this is the first time that remains of *Nototherium* have been found anywhere in the State outside the Mammoth Cave, where remains were discovered in 1909. At that time they were thought to be bones of *Diprotodon*, a mistake that